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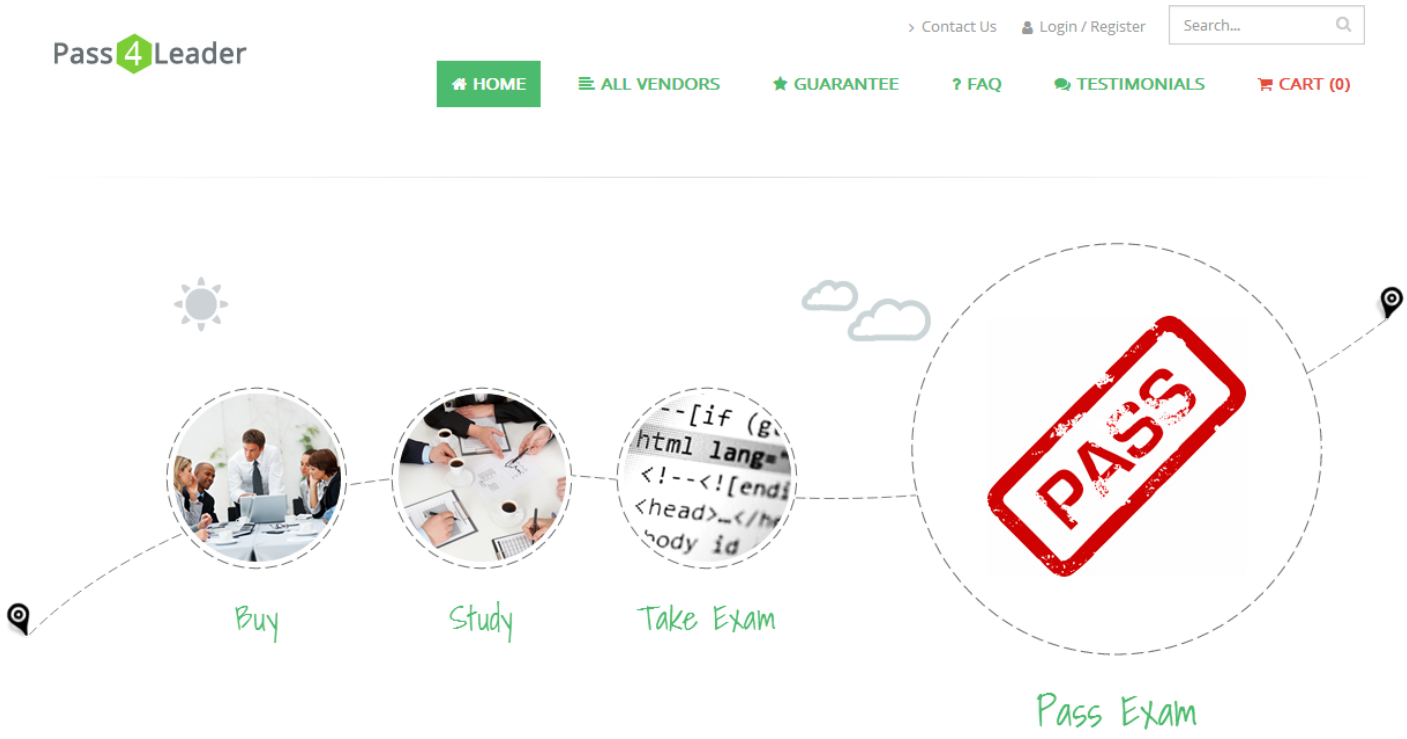

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Exam : **CLF-C01-KR**

Title : Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Cloud Practitioner (AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner Korean Version)

Vendor : Amazon

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
회사는 복잡한 분석 쿼리를 수행하기 위해 어떤 AWS 서비스를 사용할 수 있습니까?
A. Amazon RDS
B. Amazon DynamoDB
C. Amazon Redshift
D. Amazon ElastiCache
Answer: C
Explanation:
Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. You can start with just a few hundred gigabytes of data and scale to a petabyte or more. This enables you to use your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers. Amazon Redshift is designed for complex analytical queries that often involve aggregations and joins across very large tables. Amazon Redshift supports standard SQL and integrates with many existing business intelligence tools1.

QUESTION NO: 2
최대 90% 할인을 제공할 수 있는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스 요금 모델은 무엇입니까?
A. 예약 인스턴스
B. 주문형
C. 전용 호스트
D. 스팟 인스턴스
Answer: D
Explanation:
Spot Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are available at a discounted price compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances use spare EC2 capacity that is not being used by other customers, and the price fluctuates based on supply and demand. Customers can request Spot Instances for their applications and specify the maximum price they are willing to pay per hour. If the Spot price is lower than the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is launched and the customer pays the current Spot price. However, if the Spot price rises above the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is terminated by AWS and the customer is charged for the partial hour of usage. Therefore, Spot Instances can provide discounts of up to 90% or more, but they are not suitable for applications that require continuous or predictable availability. Spot Instances are recommended for applications that are flexible, fault-tolerant, or have low priority, such as batch processing, data analysis, or testing and development.

QUESTION NO: 3
회사는 통합 청구서에 보고된 여러 AWS 연결 계정을 관리하는 데 도움이 필요합니다.
회사에서 도움을 요청할 수 있는 AWS 컨시어지가 포함된 AWS Support 플랜은 무엇입니까?
A. AWS 개발자 지원
B. AWS 엔터프라이즈 지원
C. AWS 비즈니스 지원
D. AWS 기본 지원
Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance. According to the AWS Support Plans page, AWS Enterprise Support provides "a dedicated Technical Account Manager (TAM) who provides advocacy and guidance to help plan and build solutions using best practices, coordinate access to subject matter experts, and proactively keep your AWS environment operationally healthy."2 AWS Business Support, AWS Developer Support, and AWS Basic Support do not include a TAM or a concierge service.

QUESTION NO: 4
한 회사가 온프레미스에서 단일 Amazon EC2 인스턴스로 마이그레이션할 애플리케이션의 설계를 검토하고 있습니다.
애플리케이션의 가용성을 높이려면 회사는 무엇을 해야 합니까?
A. 다른 가용 영역에 추가 EC2 인스턴스를 프로비저닝합니다.
B. ALB(Application Load Balancer)를 구성합니다. EC2 인스턴스를 ALB의 대상으로 할당합니다.
C. Amazon 머신 이미지(AMI)를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스를 생성합니다.
D. EC2 스팟 인스턴스를 사용하여 애플리케이션을 프로비저닝합니다.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Provisioning additional EC2 instances in other Availability Zones is a way to make the application highly available, as it reduces the impact of failures and increases fault tolerance. Configuring an Application Load Balancer and assigning the EC2 instance as the ALB's target is a way to distribute traffic among multiple instances, but it does not make the application highly available if there is only one instance. Using an Amazon Machine Image to create the EC2 instance is a way to launch a virtual server with a preconfigured operating system and software, but it does not make the application highly available by itself. Provisioning the application by using an EC2 Spot Instance is a way to use spare EC2 capacity at up to 90% off the On-Demand price, but it does not make the application highly available, as Spot Instances can be interrupted by EC2 with a two-minute notification.

QUESTION NO: 5
회사에서는 애플리케이션을 모니터링하기 위한 지표를 수집하기 위해 사용자 정의 대시보드 세트를 생성하려고 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하는 AWS 서비스는 무엇입니까?
A. Amazon CloudWatch
B. AWS X-Ray
C. AWS 시스템 관리자
D. AWS CloudTrail
Answer: A
Explanation:
Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. Users can create custom dashboards to collect and visualize metrics, logs, alarms, and events from different sources5. AWS X-Ray is a service that provides distributed tracing and analysis for applications. AWS Systems Manager is a service

that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and auditing for AWS account activity.

QUESTION NO: 6
AWS 공동 책임 모델에서 고객 책임은 어떤 옵션입니까?
A. Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 기본 하드웨어 유지 관리
B. 애플리케이션 데이터 보안
C. 데이터 센터의 물리적 보안
D. VPC 구성 요소 유지 관리
Answer: B
Explanation:
The option that is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model is B. Application data security.
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services, while the customer manages the security of their applications, data, and resources that they use on top of AWS12.
Application data security is one of the customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model.
This means that the customer is responsible for protecting their application data from unauthorized access, modification, deletion, or leakage. The customer can use various AWS services and features to help with application data security, such as encryption, key management, access control, logging, and auditing12.
Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS manages the physical servers that host the Amazon EC2 instances and ensures that they are updated, patched, and replaced as needed13.
Physical security of data centers is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model.
This is also part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS operates and controls the facilities where the AWS services are hosted and ensures that they are protected from unauthorized access, environmental hazards, fire, and theft14.
Maintenance of VPC components is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model.
This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS provides the VPC service and ensures that it is secure and reliable, while the customer configures and manages their own VPCs and related components, such as subnets, route tables, security groups, network ACLs, gateways, and endpoints15.
References:
1: Shared Responsibility Model - Amazon Web Services (AWS) 2: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 3:
[Amazon EC2 FAQs - Amazon Web Services] 4: [AWS Security - Amazon Web Services] 5 : [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) - Amazon Web Services]

QUESTION NO: 7
보안 엔지니어는 데이터 보안에 대한 규정 준수 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 자체 암호화 키를 생성, 제어 및 관리할 수 있는 단일 테넌트 AWS 솔루션을 원합니다.
엔지니어는 어떤 AWS 서비스를 사용해야 합니까?
A. AWS 키 관리 서비스(AWS KMS)
B. AWS 인증서 관리자(ACM)
C. AWS CloudHSM
D. AWS 시스템 관리자
Answer: C
Explanation:
The correct answer is C because AWS CloudHSM is an AWS service that enables the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides customers with dedicated hardware security modules (HSMs) to create, control, and manage their own cryptographic keys in the AWS Cloud. AWS CloudHSM allows customers to meet strict regulatory compliance requirements for data security, such as FIPS 140-2 Level 3, PCI-DSS, and HIPAA. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that enable the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides customers with a fully managed, scalable, and integrated key management system to create and control encryption keys for AWS services and applications. AWS KMS does not provide customers with single-tenant or dedicated HSMs. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) is a service that provides customers with a simple and secure way to provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services and internal connected resources. ACM does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides customers with a unified user interface to view operational data from multiple AWS services and automate operational tasks across their AWS resources. AWS Systems Manager does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. Reference: AWS CloudHSM FAQs

QUESTION NO: 8
AWS 사용자가 커뮤니티 그룹에 가입하고, 질문하고, 답변을 찾고, 모범 사례에 대해 커뮤니티에서 생성한 기사를 읽을 수 있는 무료 플랫폼을 제공하는 AWS 기능은 무엇입니까?
A. AWS 지식 센터
B. AWS re:포스트
C. AWS 10
D. AWS 엔터프라이즈 지원
Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS re:Post is a no-cost platform for AWS users to join community groups, ask questions, find answers, and read community-generated articles about best practices. AWS re:Post is a social media platform that connects AWS users with each other and with AWS experts. Users can create posts, comment on posts, follow topics, and join groups related to AWS services, solutions, and use cases. AWS re:Post also features live event feeds, community stories, and AWS Hero profiles. AWS re:Post is a great way to learn from the AWS community, share

your knowledge, and get inspired. References:
AWS re:Post
Join the Conversation

QUESTION NO: 9
한 회사가 AWS 클라우드로 마이그레이션할 계획을 갖고 있습니다. 회사는 조직 변화를 진행하고 있으며 고객 문의 및 피드백에 보다 효과적으로 대응하기를 원합니다.
AWS CAF(AWS Cloud Adoption Framework)에 따라 회사는 이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 어떤 작업을 수행해야 합니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. 제품과 가치 흐름에 집중하도록 팀을 재편성합니다.
B. 새로운 제품과 서비스로 새로운 가치 제안을 창출합니다.
C. 민첩한 방법을 사용하여 빠르게 반복하고 발전합니다.
D. 새로운 데이터 및 분석 플랫폼을 사용하여 실행 가능한 통찰력을 창출합니다.
E. 레거시 인프라를 마이그레이션하고 현대화합니다.
Answer: A C
Explanation:
Realigning teams to focus on products and value streams, and using agile methods to rapidly iterate and evolve are tasks that the company should perform to meet the requirements of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. Each perspective is divided into capabilities, which describe the skills and processes to execute the transition effectively. The people perspective helps you prepare your organization for cloud adoption, and includes capabilities such as organizational change management, staff skills and readiness, and organizational alignment. The business perspective helps you align IT strategy with business strategy, and includes capabilities such as business case development, value proposition, and product ownership. Creating new value propositions with new products and services is a task that belongs to the business perspective, but it is not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.
Using a new data and analytics platform to create actionable insights is a task that belongs to the platform perspective, which helps you design, implement, and optimize the architecture of the AWS environment.
However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. Migrating and modernizing legacy infrastructure is a task that belongs to the operations perspective, which helps you enable, run, use, operate, and recover IT workloads to the level agreed upon with your business stakeholders. However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.

QUESTION NO: 10
배포 전 비용을 추정하는 데 사용할 수 있는 AWS 서비스 또는 기능은 무엇입니까?
A. AWS 무료 등급
B. AWS 가격 계산기
C. AWS 청구 및 비용 관리

D. AWS 비용 및 사용 보고서

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator can be used to estimate costs before deployment. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps the user to compare the cost of AWS services for different use cases and configurations. The user can create estimates for various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more.

The user can also adjust the parameters, such as region, instance type, storage size, and duration, to see how they affect the cost. AWS Pricing Calculator provides a detailed breakdown of the estimated cost, as well as a summary of the key drivers of the cost.

QUESTION NO: 11

한 회사는 데이터 센터 간의 통신 지연 시간을 최소화하면서 두 개의 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 별도의 데이터 센터에 있는지 확인하려고 합니다.

회사는 어떻게 이 요구 사항을 충족할 수 있습니까?

A. EC2 인스턴스를 VPC 피어링 연결로 연결된 두 개의 별도 AWS 지역에 배치합니다.

B. EC2 인스턴스를 동일한 AWS 리전 내의 두 개의 개별 가용 영역에 배치합니다.

C. 하나의 EC2 인스턴스를 온프레미스에 배치하고 다른 하나는 AWS 리전에 배치합니다. 그런 다음 AWS VPN 연결을 사용하여 연결합니다.

D. 두 EC2 인스턴스를 전용 대역폭을 위한 배치 그룹에 배치합니다.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because placing the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region is the best way to meet the requirement. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and networking. Users can launch their resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones to increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications. Availability Zones within the same AWS Region are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. The other options are incorrect because they are not the best ways to meet the requirement. Placing the EC2 instances in two separate AWS Regions connected with a VPC peering connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because AWS Regions are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables users to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. Placing one EC2 instance on premises and the other in an AWS Region, and then connecting them by using an AWS VPN connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because on-premises and AWS Region are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. AWS VPN connection is a secure and encrypted connection between a user's network and their VPC. Placing both EC2 instances in a placement group for dedicated bandwidth is not the best way to meet the requirement because a placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that enables users to launch instances with specific performance characteristics. A placement group does not ensure that the instances are in separate data centers, and it does not provide low-latency communication between instances in different

Availability Zones. Reference: [Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones], [VPC Peering], [AWS VPN], [Placement Groups]

QUESTION NO: 12
Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering 스토리지 클래스는 무엇을 제공합니까?
A. 저장 용량 예약을 통한 결제 유연성
B. 암호화된 Amazon Elastic Block Store(Amazon EBS) 볼륨에 데이터를 복사하여 데이터를 장기간 보존합니다.
C. 액세스 패턴 변경에 따라 계층 간에 객체를 이동하여 자동으로 비용 절감
D. 데이터 보관을 위한 안전하고 내구성이 뛰어나며 최저 비용의 스토리지
Answer: C
Explanation:
The Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class offers automatic cost savings by moving objects between tiers based on access pattern changes. This storage class is designed for data with unknown or changing access patterns. It has two access tiers: frequent access and infrequent access. Objects are stored in the frequent access tier by default, and are moved to the infrequent access tier after 30 consecutive days of no access. If an object in the infrequent access tier is accessed, it is moved back to the frequent access tier. There are no retrieval fees in S3 Intelligent-Tiering, and no additional tiering fees when objects are moved between access tiers within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class1.

QUESTION NO: 13
기업은 표준 SQL을 사용하여 데이터 웨어하우스, 운영 데이터베이스 및 데이터 레이크 전반에 걸쳐 엑사바이트 규모의 정형 및 반정형 데이터를 쿼리하고 결합해야 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하는 AWS 서비스는 무엇입니까?
A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon Aurora
C. Amazon Athena
D. Amazon Redshift
Answer: D
Explanation:
Amazon Redshift is the service that meets the requirements of using standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semi-structured data across a data warehouse, operational database, and data lake.
Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytic queries using standard SQL and your existing business intelligence tools. Amazon Redshift also supports Redshift Spectrum, a feature that allows you to directly query and join data stored in Amazon S3 using the same SQL syntax. Amazon Redshift can scale up or down to handle any volume of data and deliver fast query performance5

QUESTION NO: 14
회사에서는 AWS 지출 목표를 설정하고 해당 목표에 대한 비용을 추적하려고 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하려면 회사에서 어떤 AWS 도구 또는 기능을 사용해야 합니까?
A. AWS 비용 탐색기
B. AWS 예산

C. AWS 비용 및 사용 보고서
D. 저축 계획
Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Budgets is a tool that allows users to set AWS spending targets and track costs against those targets.
Users can create budgets for various dimensions, such as service, linked account, tag, and more. Users can also receive alerts when the actual or forecasted costs exceed or are projected to exceed the budgeted amount.
AWS Cost Explorer, AWS Cost and Usage Report, and Savings Plans are other AWS tools or features that can help users manage and optimize their AWS costs, but they do not enable users to set and track spending targets
.

QUESTION NO: 15
회사에는 안정적이고 예측 가능하며 중단할 수 없는 컴퓨팅 워크로드가 있습니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 가장 비용 효율적으로 충족하는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스 구매 옵션은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. 온디맨드 인스턴스
B. 예약 인스턴스
C. 스팟 인스턴스
D. 계획 저장
E. 전용 호스트
Answer: B D
Explanation:
Reserved Instances and Savings Plans are the most cost-effective purchasing options for a compute workload that is steady, predictable, and uninterruptible. Reserved Instances provide a significant discount compared to On-Demand Instances, and Savings Plans offer flexible and consistent savings on EC2 usage. Both options require a commitment to a consistent amount of usage, in USD per hour, for a term of 1 or 3 years.
On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads, but they are more expensive than Reserved Instances or Savings Plans. Spot Instances are the cheapest option, but they are not suitable for uninterruptible workloads, as they can be reclaimed by AWS at any time. Dedicated Hosts and Dedicated Instances are designed for compliance and licensing requirements, not for cost optimization. They are more expensive than the other options, as they run on single-tenant hardware. References: Instance purchasing options, Amazon EC2 Pricing, 4 Ways to Purchase Amazon EC2 Instances

QUESTION NO: 16
한 회사에서 AWS Lambda 함수를 사용하여 애플리케이션을 구축하고 있습니다.
AWS 공유 책임 모델에 따르면 회사의 책임은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. Lambda 함수가 배포된 서버를 패치합니다.
B. Lambda 함수를 실행할 수 있는 사람을 정의하는 IAM 권한을 설정합니다.
C. 애플리케이션 로직을 정의하기 위해 Lambda 함수에 대한 코드를 작성합니다.

D. Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 배포하여 Lambda 함수를 지원합니다.
E. 로드가 증가하면 Lambda 함수를 확장합니다.
Answer: B C
Explanation:
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the user is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security and maintenance of the underlying infrastructure, such as the servers, networks, and operating systems, while the user manages the security and configuration of the resources and applications that run on AWS. For AWS Lambda functions, the tasks that are the user's responsibility are:
Establish the IAM permissions that define who can run the Lambda functions. IAM is a service that enables users to manage access and permissions for AWS resources and users. Users can create IAM policies, roles, and users to grant or deny permissions to run Lambda functions, invoke other AWS services, or access AWS resources from Lambda functions. [AWS Lambda Permissions] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com Write the code for the Lambda functions to define the application logic. Lambda functions are units of code that can be written in any supported programming language, such as Python, Node.js, Java, or Go.
Users can write the code for the Lambda functions using the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS SDKs, or any code editor of their choice. Users can also use AWS Lambda Layers to share and manage common code and dependencies across multiple functions. [AWS Lambda Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

QUESTION NO: 17
전환형 예약 인스턴스(RI)의 특징은 무엇입니까?
A. 사용자는 컨버터블 RI를 다른 인스턴스 패밀리의 다른 컨버터블 RI로 교환할 수 있습니다.
B. 사용자는 컨버터블 RI를 다른 AWS 리전의 다른 컨버터블 RI로 교환할 수 있습니다.
C. 사용자는 AWS Marketplace에서 컨버터블 RI를 판매하고 구매할 수 있습니다.
D. 사용자는 컨버터블 RI를 다른 컨버터블 RI와 병합하여 컨버터블 RI의 기간을 단축할 수 있습니다.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Convertible Reserved Instances (RIs) are a type of Reserved Instance that allow you to change the attributes of the RI as long as the exchange results in the creation of Reserved Instances of equal or greater value. You can exchange Convertible RIs for other Convertible RIs from a different instance family, size, platform, tenancy, or scope (Region or Availability Zone)3.

QUESTION NO: 18
회사는 회원 계정의 AWS 서비스에 대한 액세스를 제한하기 위해 어떤 AWS 서비스 또는 기능을 사용할 수 있습니까?
A. AWS ID 및 액세스 관리(IAM)
B. 서비스 제어 정책(SCP)

C. 조직 단위(OU)
D. ACL(액세스 제어 목록)
Answer: B
Explanation:
Service control policies (SCPs) are a type of organization policy that you can use to manage permissions in your organization. SCPs offer central control over the maximum available permissions for all accounts in your organization, allowing you to ensure your accounts stay within your organization's access control guidelines2. SCPs are available only in an organization that has all features enabled2.

QUESTION NO: 19
AWS Well-Architected 프레임워크의 어떤 요소에 비즈니스 가치 측면에서 워크로드의 전반적인 효율성을 측정하는 설계 원칙이 포함되어 있습니까?
A. 운영 우수성
B. 보안
C. 신뢰성
D. 비용 최적화
Answer: A
Explanation:
The operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value. This principle states that you should monitor and measure key performance indicators (KPIs) and set targets and thresholds that align with your business goals. You should also use feedback loops to continuously improve your processes and procedures1.

QUESTION NO: 20
한 회사는 워크로드를 효과적으로 실행하기 위해 AWS 클라우드 인프라를 설계했습니다. 또한 회사는 지원 프로세스를 지속적으로 개선하기 위한 프로토콜을 갖추고 있습니다. 이 시나리오는 AWS Well-Architected 프레임워크의 어떤 기반을 나타냅니까?
A. 보안
B. 성능 효율성
C. 비용 최적화
D. 운영 우수성
Answer: D
Explanation:
The scenario represents the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, which focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value and continually improve supporting processes and procedures1. Security, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and reliability are the other four pillars of the framework1.

QUESTION NO: 21
출시 시간 단축 측면에서 AWS 클라우드로 전환하면 어떤 이점이 있습니까?
A. 배포 속도 감소
B. 애플리케이션 보안 강화

C. 비즈니스 민첩성 향상
D. 백업 기능 향상
Answer: C
Explanation:
Increased business agility is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud in terms of improving time to market.
Business agility refers to the ability of a company to adapt to changing customer needs, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Moving to the AWS Cloud enables business agility by providing faster access to resources, lower upfront costs, and greater scalability and flexibility. By using the AWS Cloud, companies can launch new products and services, experiment with new ideas, and respond to customer feedback more quickly and efficiently. For more information, see [Benefits of Cloud Computing] and [Business Agility].

QUESTION NO: 22
서브넷 안팎으로 트래픽을 제어하는 방화벽 역할을 하여 VPC에 보안을 제공하는 AWS 서비스 또는 기능은 무엇입니까?
A. AWS 보안 허브
B. 보안 그룹
C. 네트워크 ACL
D. AWSWAF
Answer: C
Explanation:
A network access control list (network ACL) is a feature that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets in a virtual private cloud (VPC). Network ACLs can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols1. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources2. Security groups are features that act as firewalls for controlling traffic at the instance level3. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits4.

QUESTION NO: 23
한 회사가 여러 프로젝트에 대해 동일한 AWS 계정의 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 애플리케이션을 실행하고 있습니다. 회사는 각 프로젝트의 인프라 비용을 별도로 추적하려고 합니다. 회사는 기존 인프라에 미치는 영향을 최소화하고 추가 비용 없이 이러한 추적을 수행해야 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하려면 회사는 무엇을 해야 합니까?
A. 프로젝트마다 다른 EC2 인스턴스 유형을 사용합니다.
B. 각 애플리케이션에 대한 프로젝트별 사용자 지정 Amazon CloudWatch 지표를 게시합니다.
C. 각 프로젝트에 대해 별도의 AWS 계정에 EC2 인스턴스를 배포합니다.
D. 각 프로젝트에 특정한 값이 포함된 비용 할당 태그를 사용합니다.
Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct answer is D because cost allocation tags are a way to track the infrastructure

costs for each of the projects separately. Cost allocation tags are key-value pairs that can be attached to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, and used to categorize and group them for billing purposes. The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements of the question. Use a different EC2 instance type for each project does not help to track the costs for each project, and may impact the performance and compatibility of the applications. Publish project-specific custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for each application does not help to track the costs for each project, and may incur additional charges for using CloudWatch. Deploy EC2 instances for each project in a separate AWS account does help to track the costs for each project, but it impacts the existing infrastructure and incurs additional charges for using multiple accounts. Reference: Using Cost Allocation Tags

QUESTION NO: 24
AWS 공동 책임 모델에 따르면, 다음 중 AWS의 책임은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. 네트워크 인프라 및 인프라 가상화
B. 애플리케이션 데이터의 보안
C. 게스트 운영 체제
D. 하드웨어의 물리적 보안
E. 자격 증명 및 정책
Answer: A D
Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D because network infrastructure and virtualization of infrastructure and physical security of hardware are AWS responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model.
The AWS shared responsibility model is a framework that defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the global infrastructure, such as the regions, availability zones, and edge locations; the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services; and the virtualization layer that separates the customer instances and storage. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, the guest operating systems, the applications, the identity and access management, the firewall configuration, and the encryption. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Security of application data, guest operating systems, and credentials and policies are customer responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Reference: [AWS Shared Responsibility Model]

QUESTION NO: 25
한 회사가 애플리케이션을 AWS 클라우드로 마이그레이션할 계획을 갖고 있습니다.
회사는 마이그레이션 준비 상태를 분석하고 평가하기 위해 어떤 AWS 도구 또는 리소스 세트를 사용해야 합니까?
A. AWS 클라우드 채택 프레임워크(AWS CAF)
B. AWS 가격 계산기
C. AWS Well-Architected 프레임워크
D. AWS 예산

Answer: A
Explanation:
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a tool that helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work, and it provides structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. Applying the AWS CAF in your organization results in an actionable plan that helps you prepare the cloud environment, enable your staff with new skills, and migrate your applications. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps you estimate the cost of AWS services for your use cases and compare the cost of different AWS service configurations. AWS Well-Architected Framework is a tool that helps you review and improve your cloud-based architectures and better understand the business impact of your design decisions. AWS Budgets is a tool that helps you plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and track how close your plan is to your budgeted amount.

QUESTION NO: 26
한 회사의 IT 팀이 MySQL 데이터베이스 서버 클러스터를 관리하고 있습니다. IT 팀은 데이터베이스를 패치하고 클러스터에 있는 데이터의 백업 스냅샷을 찍어야 합니다. 회사는 이러한 작업이 자동으로 완료되도록 이 워크로드를 AWS로 이전하려고 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하려면 회사는 무엇을 해야 합니까?
A. Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 MySQL 데이터베이스 서버 클러스터를 배포합니다.
B. MySQL 데이터베이스와 함께 Amazon RDS를 사용합니다.
C. AWS Cloud Form at ion 템플릿을 사용하여 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 MySQL 데이터베이스 서버를 배포합니다.
D. 모든 MySQL 데이터베이스 데이터를 Amazon S3로 마이그레이션합니다.
Answer: B
Explanation:
The company should use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database to meet the requirements of moving its workload to AWS so that the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots of the data in the clusters will be completed automatically. Amazon RDS is a managed service that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of relational databases in the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS automates common database administration tasks such as patching, backup, and recovery. Amazon RDS also supports MySQL and other popular database engines5

QUESTION NO: 27
AWS 지출을 예측하려면 회사에서 어떤 AWS 서비스 또는 도구를 사용해야 합니까?
A. Amazon DevPay
B. AWS 조직
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. 비용 탐색기
Answer: D
Explanation:
Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that can be used to forecast AWS spending. It allows users to analyze their AWS costs and usage using interactive graphs and tables. It also provides features such as filtering, grouping, and forecasting to help users plan their future

spending. Amazon DevPay is an AWS service that allows developers to sell applications that are built on AWS services. It handles the billing and metering for the customers of the applications and collects payments from them. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Organizations is an AWS service that allows users to centrally manage and govern their AWS accounts. It provides features such as creating groups of accounts, applying policies, and automating account creation. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources. It can help users identify opportunities to reduce their AWS costs, but it is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending

QUESTION NO: 28
AWS 공동 책임 모델에 따르면 AWS와 AWS 고객 모두의 책임은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. 물리적 및 환경적 통제
B. 패치 관리
C. 구성 관리
D. 계정 구조
E. 데이터가 저장되는 AWS 지역 선택
Answer: B C
Explanation:
Patch management and configuration management are controls that are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Patch management is the process of applying updates to software and applications to fix vulnerabilities, bugs, or performance issues. Configuration management is the process of defining and maintaining the settings and parameters of systems and applications to ensure their consistency and reliability. AWS is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that it manages, such as the AWS global infrastructure, the hypervisor, and the AWS managed services. The customer is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that they manage, such as the guest operating system, the applications, and the AWS customer-managed services.
Physical and environmental controls are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Physical and environmental controls are the measures that protect the physical security and availability of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and access control.
AWS is responsible for maintaining these controls and ensuring the resilience and reliability of the AWS Cloud. Account structures are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Account structures are the ways that customers organize and manage their AWS accounts and resources, such as using AWS Organizations, IAM users and roles, resource tagging, and billing preferences.
The customer is responsible for creating and configuring these structures and ensuring the security and governance of their AWS environment. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored is the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. AWS Regions are geographic areas that consist of multiple isolated Availability Zones. Customers can choose which AWS Region to store their data and run their applications, depending on their latency, compliance, and cost requirements. The customer is

responsible for selecting the appropriate AWS Region and ensuring the data sovereignty and regulatory compliance of their data.

QUESTION NO: 29
한 회사가 AWS 클라우드에서 애플리케이션을 실행하고 있습니다. 회사는 비용 최적화 기회를 찾기 위해 AWS 계정을 정기적으로 검토하려고 합니다.
회사에서는 이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 어떤 AWS 서비스 또는 도구를 사용할 수 있습니까?
A. AWS 비용 탐색기
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS 가격 계산기
D. AWS 예산
Answer: A
Explanation:
AWS Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that the company can use to periodically review its AWS account for cost optimization opportunities. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that enables the company to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time. The company can use AWS Cost Explorer to access interactive graphs and tables that show the breakdown of their costs and usage by service, region, account, tag, and more. The company can also use AWS Cost Explorer to forecast their future costs, identify trends and anomalies, and discover potential savings by using Reserved Instances or Savings Plans.

QUESTION NO: 30
AWS Well-Architected 프레임워크의 어떤 요소에 AWS 공동 책임 모델이 포함되어 있습니까?
A. 운영 우수성
B. 성능 효율성
C. 신뢰성
D. 보안
Answer: D
Explanation:
The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The framework consists of five pillars:
operational excellence, performance efficiency, reliability, security, and cost optimization. The security pillar covers the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customers. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework from [this whitepaper] or [this digital course].

QUESTION NO: 31
DDoS 공격을 방어할 수 있는 AWS 서비스는 무엇입니까?
A. AWS 방화벽 관리자
B. AWS Shield 표준
C. AWS WAF
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Shield Standard is a service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for all AWS customers at no additional charge. It automatically detects and mitigates the most common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks that target AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and Amazon Route 53 hosted zones. AWS Firewall Manager is a service that allows users to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across their AWS accounts and resources, such as AWS WAF web ACLs, AWS Shield Advanced protections, and Amazon VPC security groups. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It analyzes the behavior of the applications and checks for vulnerabilities, exposures, and deviations from best practices.

QUESTION NO: 32
사용자가 Amazon S3에 저장된 데이터를 암호화할 수 있게 해주는 AWS 서비스 또는 기능은 무엇입니까?
A. IAM 정책
B. 서버 측 암호화
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. 클라이언트 측 암호화
Answer: B
Explanation:
Server-side encryption is an encryption option that Amazon S3 provides to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3.
With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts an object before saving it to disk in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have three server-side encryption options to choose from:
SSE-S3, SSE-C, and SSE-KMS. SSE-S3 uses keys that are managed by Amazon S3. SSE-C allows you to manage your own encryption keys. SSE-KMS uses keys that are managed by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)5.

QUESTION NO: 33
지속 가능성을 극대화하고 환경에 미치는 영향을 최소화하기 위해 회사는 어떤 설계 원칙을 AWS 클라우드 워크로드에 적용해야 합니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. Amazon EC2 인스턴스 활용도를 최대화합니다.
B. Amazon EC2 인스턴스의 활용도를 최소화합니다.
C. 관리형 서비스 사용을 최소화합니다.
D. 사용자가 애플리케이션을 자주 다시 설치하도록 합니다.
E. 사용자가 애플리케이션을 다시 설치해야 할 필요성을 줄입니다.
Answer: A E
Explanation:

To maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact, a company should apply the following design principles to AWS Cloud workloads: maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances and reduce the need for users to reinstall applications. Maximizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances means that the company can optimize the performance and efficiency of their compute resources, and avoid wasting energy and money on idle or underutilized instances. The company can use features such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 Spot Instances, and AWS Compute Optimizer to automatically adjust the number and type of instances based on demand, cost, and performance. Reducing the need for users to reinstall applications means that the company can minimize the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver their applications to users, and avoid unnecessary downloads and updates that consume energy and resources. The company can use services such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS AppStream 2.0, and AWS Amplify to deliver their applications faster, more securely, and more efficiently to users across the globe. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances, minimizing usage of managed services, and forcing frequent application reinstallations by users are not design principles that would maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances would reduce the performance and efficiency of the compute resources, and potentially increase the costs and complexity of the cloud workloads. Minimizing usage of managed services would increase the operational overhead and responsibility of the company, and potentially expose them to more security and reliability risks. Forcing frequent application reinstallations by users would increase the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver the applications to users, and potentially degrade the user experience and satisfaction.

QUESTION NO: 34
Amazon RDS와 호환되는 데이터베이스 엔진은 무엇입니까?
A. 아파치 카산드라
B. 몽고DB
C. Neo4j
D. PostgreSQL
Answer: D
Explanation:
Amazon RDS supports six database engines: Amazon Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server. Apache Cassandra, MongoDB, and Neo4j are not compatible with Amazon RDS. Therefore, the correct answer is D. You can learn more about Amazon RDS and its supported database engines from this page.

QUESTION NO: 35
다음 중 회사가 온프레미스 프로덕션 워크로드를 AWS로 이전할 때 얻을 수 있는 이점은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. AWS는 회사 직원에게 모든 AWS 서비스 사용 방법을 교육합니다.
B. AWS는 클라우드의 모든 보안을 관리합니다.
C. AWS는 TAM(기술 계정 관리자)의 무료 지원을 제공합니다.
D. AWS는 고가용성을 제공합니다.
E. AWS는 규모의 경제를 제공합니다.

Answer: D E
Explanation:
The correct answers are D and E because AWS offers high availability and AWS provides economies of scale are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. High availability means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. This increases the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications and reduces the impact of failures. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. This allows customers to pay only for the resources they use and scale up or down as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does provide various learning resources and training courses for customers, but it does not train the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services. AWS manages all security in the cloud is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, but the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs) is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does offer support from TAMs, but only for customers who have the AWS Enterprise Support plan, which is not free. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?, [AWS Shared Responsibility Model], [AWS Support Plans]